

# Rhymes for To-Day.

goods!  
We want no hedges, gentls! Stand by

Make good the promises roared

the stump!  
You know how creditors harry us ed-  
tore—  
Bid your prosperity-makers to hum-  
H. S. H.

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**MERELY JOKING.**

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**New Use of the Motor.**  
He: "Alice, you've been eating onion  
again?"  
She: "Yes, dear."  
He: "Well, come out with me in my  
motor car and see if I can't take you  
breath away."—*Tit-Bits.*

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**Tact Behind the Counter.**  
Lady (with some hesitation): "I—er-  
wish to look at some false fringes."  
Tactful Salesman: "Certainly, madam."  
Why shade does your friend wish?"  
Punch.

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**Early and Late.**  
"I'll play the piano later every night,"  
said the visitor.  
"Yes," answered the suburban resident.  
"Are you trying to keep the people next door  
up, so that they will be too tired to play  
the lawn in the morning; and they're try-  
ing to mow the lawn so early that you  
might feel like playing at night?"—*London*  
News.

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**A Royal Joke.**  
"Who waits without?" asked his nibs.  
"A creditor with a bill, your majesty."

"Tell him to go without!"—Cleveland Leader.

**He Knew.** Teacher: "You have named all the domestic animals save one. It has bristles on its hair, it is grimy, likes dirt, and it fouls the water. Well, Tom?"

Phineas: "I shamefacedly: 'That's me,' Phineas!"

**No Work For Him.**

"But," said the good old lady, "what do you go to work?"

"Why, ma'am," began the disreputable father, "yer see, I got a wife an' no children to support."

"But how can you support them if you don't go to work?"

"I was a-ayn'n', lady. I got a wife an' five children to support me,"—Catholic Standard and Times.

**THE NOTICING PARAGRAPHERS.**

It does seem a little peculiar that Mr. Watson should have named his book "Waterloo," published on the eve of the election of "Waterloo," that will bring two Waterloos together, his life close together,—August Herald.

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We suppose there have been millions of letters sent within the last two months. Houston Post.

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If President Roosevelt shall accomplish as much in his second fifty years as in his first, what will the nation put it?—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

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The advertising rates of this paper are

sheepkeepers are beginning to post signs warning that "no dogs allowed." Even the boom of international peace has not spared its incidental afflictions.—Boston Herald.

The last reputation some men seem to want to acquire is a reputation for paying their debts.—Dallas News.

A woman at Keosauqua, Ill., was hit by a train and hurled 100 feet without injury. She evidently struck on the heavenly end of her person.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Los Angeles Express says a man of that city is claiming to be a "holodes typewriter." Does he mean one that would write a letter or one that would talk and then quit suddenly?—Washington Herald.

We suppose there have been at least 100 boys born in Texas this year who will still be in the state office about a year hence. All the Presidents will be chosen from Texas.—Houston Post.

**PERSIAN AND GENERAL.**

Australia mines export 120,000 men.

The machine exports to Japan have increased in quantity five times in one year.

The simple cost of setting up in type

Some of the largest ocean steamers can be converted into armed cruisers in three hours.

An Indian stream, the River Kistnah, 100 feet wide, has the longest span of telegraph wire in the world.

The state of Guanajuato, Mex., has produced silver worth \$19,000,000 Mexican during the last 250 years.

Perhaps the most curious of polishes was that made of corn husks for polishing shell.

A man can hire a horse in Japan, keep two servants and live on the fat of the land all for a little over \$20 a month.

Wine from New York City gets its water from the Catskills.

From a point 130 miles from the city has the role of land reclaimed by the Federal reclamation service is expected more than \$1,000,000 expended to date by the government.

[illegible]

very good to look at. Miss Gaudin is a very young girl, but if all women wanted to marry the way she does, the law against polygamy is authorized by the State, and she is largely outside the men.

At her recent visit to New Orleans Miss Gaudin one morning, held a reception in the mid-afternoon, then preached at the evening session, after this held another reception, then held a fourth at the Club, which wound up with a third informal reception.

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**Sheds His Skin Like Snake.**

For the twenty-eighth time in the last forty-two days, William L. Cairns is shedding his skin as a man. He is instead of periodical casting aside his skin, he is casting it off as a snake. His skin at any time is likely to shed in "detritus exfoliation," as specialists call it.

Two years ago he had the grip and took to his bed. His skin came off three times within the next four or five weeks.

Since then he has enjoyed good health, except for this strange malady.

La Marquise de Fontenoy

Are the Randolph-Macon institutions really owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South? Are they the property of the church, and are the trustees under moral obligation to recognize the right of the Virginia Conference to control the interests of

system, and to recognize the right of the conference to a voice in the selection of the trustees? This is the question at issue, and the following

are more weighty than the mere wording of the charter, and will have m

(1) The Virginia Conference Journal shows that for six years before the granting of the Randolph-Macon charter the conference, year after year, discussed the question of the establishment of a college, appointed committees to prepare a suitable constitution for the college, to secure a charter, to raise funds, to select a site, etc. The conference was "the creator of the college," and did everything for it except to give the charter, which gave

The temper of the public men in Virginia at that time was such that it was impossible to get a charter that would recognize the relation of the church to the college, and a paragraph of the charter especially forbidding the establishment of a theological department in the college. The same provision is found in the charter of Richmond College, of the Baptist Church, which was granted about the same time. The Virginia Conference, through its committee, secured the best charter that it could obtain at that day, and

was generally understood that the college was a Methodist college and would be controlled by the Methodist Church. The South Carolina and Georgia Conferences were asked to join in the support of the college, and were requested to select trustees to participate in government. The offer was accepted and these conferences selected trustees. Dr. Stephen Olin, the first president of the college, in writing concerned

the college to Bishop Andrew on September 21, 1835, says: "I avail myself of the first moment to give you some account of the condition of the college."

I am induced to do this on account of the lively interest which you take in the cause of education in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and still more on account of your official connection, both as a member of the trustees and as the president of the approaching conference.

(2) The college continued its work as recognized as a Methodist college, until 1883, when it was evident that the college could not afford any longer at its location at Boydton. In 1883, the established Trinity College, and Randolph-Macon was left at the edge of the college. In 1883, the college was declared by a unanimous vote that the college was to be moved to Ashland. This action of the conference was regarded and intended as instructive to the college. The college was to be moved to Ashland, except a few resident at Boydton. The college was to carry out the wishes of the conference. The college was to be moved to Ashland. In the year 1883, application was made by the board of trustees to the conference for a change in the charter of the college, confirming the removal of the college to Ashland. This was during the era of military government.

The trust in question was petitioned by the Legislature that should not change the charter. The board of trustees of the Commonwealth College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, which is now known as the Virginia College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, sent the board before the General Assembly in 1901. The General Assembly then appointed a committee to investigate the matter. The committee, headed by Dr. John W. Ward, in the name of the board of trustees, sent a communication to the General Assembly, in which it stated that the reason why the board of trustees asked for the change of charter, was that the present charter was a pamphlet of 7,500 words, too much to be printed in full. The gist of the argument is that the Virginia Conference of Agricultural Societies, which is now known as the Virginia Agricultural Society, had by unanimous vote instructed the board of trustees to change the location, and the trustees obeyed the instructions of the conference. The Legislature is urged, in consequence of this, to change the charter.

charter as registered. The Legislature heard both sides and changed the charter at the request of the majority of the board, which majority based its argument on the fact that the conference is the real owner of the college and wishes ought to be carried out. There may be no dispute as to the accuracy of the above statement, but the extract is given from the appeal of the board of trustees to the Legislature.

"For more than thirty-five years the church has done for the college all that its love, its energies and its wealth

could do to make it a success and power in the State. It could not correct the original mistake of an unfortunate location. The evils of the situation were multiplied when in 1863, and again in 1865, the Virginia Conference, the founder and builder of Randolph-Macon, was so satisfied of the impolicy and impropriety of further efforts to resuscitate the college in that location that, by a unanimous vote, it declared that it was necessary to change its location. These acts of the conference were regarded and intended as instructions to the board of trustees to remove the college. The board declined to obey these instructions but refused to obey them. The

resident trustees aimed to carry out the wishes of the conference. . . . With hearty unanimity they resolved to carry out the wishes of the body that called it into being and had fostered all the years of its history. . . . The creator of the college was the Virginia Conference. The college is in the hands and justice the province of the conference. . . . Let the Legislature consider these facts, all bearing upon the case. The conference, owning the college, advised its removal from Meigs county. The majority of trustees, in obedience to instructions

... We present what the Virginia Conference began to do in 1936, and not ceased to do as it had means, and its creature, the college has received this day. Randolph College is the child of Virginia Conference. She gave it life, and has nursed it with maternal love and care. . . . The trustees act with the honest conviction that the Methodist Church, as owning Randolph Macon College, must abandon that position (Boynton).

(3) Has anything happened since 1870 to change this relation of ownership? Dr. James A. Duncan and Dr. W. Bennett, presidents from 1870 to 1911 both declared that the college belonged to the conference and that the debt

the college were formerly the subject of the conference. And the conference paid the debts. The trustees paid down the debts since which time Randolph-Macon board has established the academy and the Woman's college. How has the present property been accumulated? Under what conditions have Virginia Methodists given their money? Moreover, what plea has been used in presenting the claims of Randolph-Macon institutions to Virginia Methodism? The writer has been a member of the Virginia Conference for twenty years. He has heard of

part of the Blackstone conference secretary for ten years. He has attended every annual conference and has been the greater part of the time. He has heard every address that has been made by the authorized agents of Randolph-Macon on the annual conference floor, and more than three-fourths of all the speeches made by Randolph-Macon agents at the various district conferences for the past forty years. During all these years he has never heard any agent, representative or trustee of the Randolph-Macon school declare that they were not the property of the church; on the contrary, he

Moreover, the reports of the Board of Education of the Virginia Conference, as contained in the minutes, tell the same story. In 1894 the General Conference, under the lead of W. W. Smith, organized a general board

Moreover, in every pulpit in our conference it has been stated by the preachers, including many of the clergymembers of the board, that the Randolph-Macon trustees are not controlled by our church. The Randolph-Macon board of trustees has allowed our Virginia Methodists to teach that the church owns and controls the Randolph-Macon schools, that the schools have been built up by patronage, the influence, the toil and the money of our pastors and people given by them to the schools on a plea of the trustees and the officials.

ple. From 1906 to 1908, eighty years ago, the Virginia Conference has claimed to be the owner of the Randolph-Macon institutions, and the trustees, agents and officers of the Randolph-Macon System have themselves declared that the institutions are the property of Methodist Episcopal Church, South. While there is nothing in the charter which binds the institutions of the church, yet the moral obligation upon the trustees is surely as binding upon Christian men as the legal obligation could be. By the passage of the

Certainly, the church, within the bounds of the Virginia Conference considers that the passage of the resolution did make a radical change in the church, therefore, has asked that the charter be so amended that the conference will, in the future, have voice in the selection of the trustees. The trustees have declared by formal action that they have neither the moral right nor the moral right under the charter to transfer the power of electing trustees to any persons other than themselves. In their judgment this power of election of trustees by which the corpo-

Foundation, Virginia Methodism founded the Randolph-Macon school and the Randolph-Macon board, a meeting in June. Itself declared it the property held by the said board, mostly the result of the efforts and contributions of Virginia Methodists. The contributions were made by the people under the representations of the agents of the board. The contributions are the property of the church. The board now declares that, under present charter, the church has no ownership in the schools. In order therefore, to meet its moral obligation,

1870 by the Legislature of Virginia the request of a majority of the board of trustees under the instructions of the Virginia Conference. The conference simply asks that the present board of trustees follow the example set by board in 1870, follow the instructions of the conference, ask for the charter desired by the conference, and leave the Virginia tribunals to decide whether the change of charter desired can be granted. If it is decided by the Corporation Commission, or by any other tribunal, that the charter cannot be changed, the board of trustees must be changed.

JAMES CANNON, JR.  
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